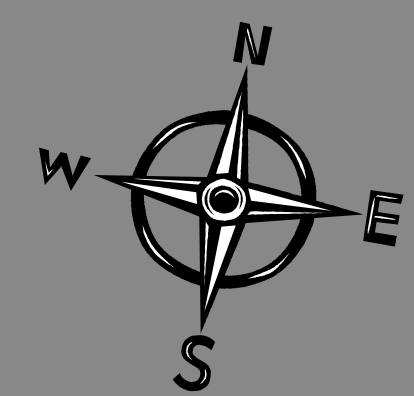


Whigs, Willkie, and the White House: Indiana Political History



20 mi

Long Beach:

Chief Justice John Roberts grew up here and was captain of the football team at La Lumiere School in La Porte.



Mayor Richard Hatcher

South Bend:

Schulyer Colfax was one of two men in history to serve as the Speaker of the House and Vice President (1863-1869 and 1869-1873).



Governor Otis Bowen

Mishawaka:

John Brademas was the first Greek-American member of the U.S. House of Representatives, serving from 1959-1981, the last four as the Majority Whip. He is best known for creating the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.



Harry Truman in Marion

Bremen:

Home of Governor Otis Bowen (1973-1981), who was the first to serve eight consecutive years in office since 1851. Bowen holds the distinction of winning the most votes ever by an Indiana governor in 1976.

Ft. Wayne:

Catherine Dinklage was the first woman elected to office in Indiana, serving on the city council. She was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1924.

North Manchester:

Thomas Marshall served as the Vice President under Woodrow Wilson from 1913-1921, a position he once described as "a disease, not an office."

Huntington:

Hometown of Dan Quayle, Vice President from 1989-1993. J. Edward Roush preceded Quayle in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1971-1977. The Huntington Reservoir was renamed "J. Edward Roush Lake" in his honor.



George Dale

Logansport:

U.S. Senator John Tipton served as the Chairman of Native Affairs under Andrew Jackson, and in 1838 organized the forced removal of Potawatomi Native Americans to Kansas, known as the "Trail of Death." The town and county of Tipton are named for him.



Lafayette:

Tecumseh was a Shawnee who organized the largest Native American tribal confederacy in 1808, attempting to establish a pan-Indian nation. American troops destroyed his home village at Prophetstown during the Battle of Tippecanoe while Tecumseh was away in 1811.



Theodore Roosevelt in Lebanon

Covington:

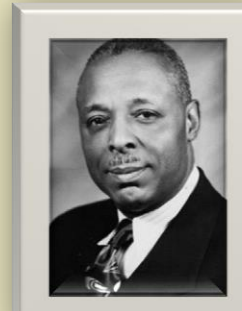
U.S. Senator Daniel Voorhees (1877-1897) was instrumental in creating the Library of Congress. Cecil M. Harden served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949-1959. "Cecil M. Harden Lake" is named in her honor.

Crawfordsville:

Henry Smith Lane was a U.S. Representative and the 13th Governor, serving for only two days before becoming a U.S. Senator. Lane was the keynote speaker at the 1856 Republican Convention and was influential in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

Lebanon:

Stephen Neal was a founder of the Republican Party in Boone County in 1856, later serving as a judge. It is alleged that Neal wrote a draft of the 14th Amendment. His bust is displayed in the outer Rotunda in the Statehouse.



Robert Brokenburr

Indianapolis:

State Capital since 1825 (See inset map).



Shirkieville: Home of U.S. Senator (1999-2011) and Indiana Governor (1989-1997) Evan Bayh. In his reelection as Governor in 1992, Bayh won the highest percentage of the vote in a statewide election in modern Indiana history.

Terre Haute:

In 1920, Eugene Debs, arrested under the Espionage Act for speaking against World War I, became the only person to run for President while in prison. In 1933 Virginia Jenckes became the first Indiana woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Senator Birch Bayh (1963-1981) was on the master list of Nixon opponents and is the only non-Founding Father to author two amendments to the Constitution. Bayh drafted an updated version of the Equal Rights Amendment and was the author of Title IX.



Senator Birch Bayh

Martinsville:

Paul McNutt served as the 34th Governor of Indiana (1933-1937) during the Great Depression and saved the state from bankruptcy. McNutt later became a prominent member of Franklin Roosevelt's administration, appearing on the covers of *Time* and *Life* magazines.



Governor Paul McNutt

Charlestown:

Jonathan Jennings was the first Governor of the state of Indiana (1816-1822) and nine-time member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Jennings strongly supported a ban of slavery in the new state.

Corydon:

The State Capital until 1825

Georgetown:

U.S. Senator Sherman Minton (1935-1941) was nominated by President Truman to serve on the Supreme Court. A bridge crossing the Ohio River is named in his honor.

French Lick:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt announced his intention to run for President at a National Governors' Convention in French Lick in 1931.

Stendal:

Senator Vance Hartke (1959-1977) is best-known for opposing the Vietnam War; he also is responsible for requiring all cars to be equipped with seatbelts.

Gentryville:

Abraham Lincoln's family moved here in 1816 and stayed 14 years. Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln is buried on the grounds of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.



Franklin D. Roosevelt in Indianapolis



Indianapolis:

James Hinton was elected as an at-large delegate to the 1872 Republican National Convention and was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1880, becoming its first African-American member. Robert Brokenburr was the first African-American State Senator in 1940.

Indianapolis attorney Benjamin Harrison was elected President in 1888. Although Harrison received 100,000 less votes, he carried the Electoral College.

At a party for President Theodore Roosevelt in Indianapolis in 1907, Vice President Charles Fairbanks served drinks and created a media firestorm that damaged his political career. But Fairbanks, Alaska, is named in his honor.

Robert Kennedy was campaigning in Indianapolis on April 4, 1968, the day of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Kennedy announced King's death in a historic speech, and he is credited with the reason Indianapolis was one of the only major cities to avoid rioting on that night.

Richard Lugar, the former Mayor of Indianapolis, is Indiana's longest-serving U.S. Senator, representing the state from 1977-2013.

